



MEDIEVAL HISTORY BOOKLET FOR SSC/PCS

India Between 750-1200 AD

The period between AD 750 and AD 1200 is referred to as an early medieval period of Indian History.

Introduction

We divide the period from AD 750 to AD 1200 in two parts

(a) AD 750–AD 1000; (b) AD 1000– AD 1200.

The first phase was marked by the growth of three important political powers in India. These were Gurjara Pratihars in north India, Palas in eastern India and Rashtrakutas in South India. These powers were constantly fighting with each other with an aim to set up their control on Gangetic region in northern India. This armed conflict among these three powers is known as 'Tripartite struggle'.

In the second phase (1000-1200 ad) we notice the breakup of these powers. It resulted in the rise of many smaller kingdoms all over the country. These were the states which fought and resisted the Turkish attacks from northwest India led by Mahmood Ghaznavi and Mohammad Ghori in the 11th and 12th centuries, but had to yield ultimately as they failed to stand united against the invaders.

PALLAVA DYNASTY

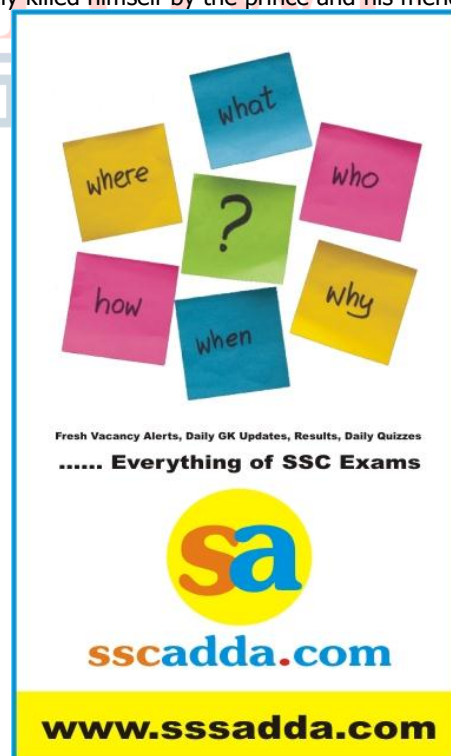
- 1) The Pallava dynasty emerged in South India at a time when the Satavhana dynasty was on the decline.
- 2) Shivaskandavarman is said to have been the founder of the Pallava dynasty.
- 3) During their reign, the Pallava rulers made Kanchi their capital.
- 4) The noteworthy rulers during this period were: Simhavarama I, Sivaskandavarma I, Veerakurcha, Shandavarma II, Kumaravishnu I, Simhavarma II, and Vishnugopa. Vishnugopa is said to have been defeated in battle by Samudragupta after which the Pallavas became weaker.
- 5) It was Simhavishnu, the son of Simhavarma II, who eventually crushed the Kalabhras' dominance in 575 AD and re-established his kingdom.
- 6) In 670, Parameshwaravarma I came to the throne and restricted the advance of the Chalukyan king Vikramaditya I. However, the Chalukyas joined hands with the Pandya king Arikesari Maravarma, another prominent enemy of the Pallavas, and defeated Parameshwaravarma I.
- 7) Parameshwaravarma I died in 695 and was succeeded by Narasimhavarma II, a peace loving ruler. He is also remembered for building the famous **Kailashanatha temple** at Kanchi. He died grieving his elder son's accidental death in 722.
- 8) His youngest son, Parameshwaravarma II, came to power in 722. He died in 730 with no heirs to the throne, which left the Pallava kingdom in a state of disarray.
- 9) Nandivarma II came to power after some infighting for the throne among relatives and officials of the kingdom. Nandivarma married the Rashtrakuta princess Reetadevi, and re-established the Pallava kingdom.
- 10) He was succeeded by Dantivarma (796-846) who ruled for 54 long years. Dantivarma was defeated by the Rastrakuta king, Dantidurga, and subsequently by the Pandyas. He was succeeded by Nandivarma III in 846.

11) Nandivarma III was succeeded by Nrupatungavarma, who had two brothers, Aparajitavarma and Kampavarma. The Chola king provoked Aparajitavarman into waging a civil war in the Pallava kingdom. Subsequently, Aprajita Varma captured the throne.

THE CHALUKYAS

History of the Chalukyas, the Karnataka rulers, can be classified into three eras:

- 1) The early western era (6th -8th century), the Chalukyas of Badami(vatapi);
 - 2) The later western era (7th - 12th century), the Chalukyas of Kalyani;
 - 3) The eastern chalukya era (7th - 12th century), the chalukyas of Vengi.
- 1) Pulakesin I (543-566) was the first independent ruler of Badami with Vatapi in Bijapur as his capital.
 - 2) Kirthivarma I (566-596) succeeded him at the throne. When he died, the heir to the throne, Prince Pulakesin II, was just a baby and so the king's brother, Mangalesha (597-610), was crowned the caretaker ruler. Over the years, he made many unsuccessful attempts to kill the prince but was ultimately killed himself by the prince and his friends.



- 3) Pulakesin II (610-642), the son of Pulakesin I, was a contemporary of Harshavardhana and the most famous of the Chalukyan kings. His reign is remembered as the greatest period in the history of Karnataka. He defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of the Narmada.
- 4) After conquering the Kosalas and the Kalingas, and eastern Chalukyan dynasty was inaugurated by his (Pulakeshin II) brother Kubja Vishnuvardana.



- 5) By 631, the Chalukyan empire extended from sea to sea. However, Pulakeshin II was defeated and probably killed in 642, when the Pallavas under Narsimhavarma I attack on their capital & captured the chalukyan capital at Badami.
- 6) The Chalukyas rose to power once again under the leadership of Vikramaditya I (655-681), who defeated his contemporary Pandya, Pallava, Cholas and Kerala rulers to establish the supremacy of the Chalukyan empire in the region.
- 7) Vikramaditya II (733-745) defeated the Pallava king Nandivarma II to capture a major portion of the Pallava kingdom.
- 8) Vikramaditya II's son, Kirtivarma II (745), was disposed by the Rashtrakuta ruler, Dhantidurga, who established the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

THE PANDYAS OF MADURAI (6TH TO 14TH CENTURY)

- 1) The Pandyas were one of the most ancient dynasties to rule south India and are mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra and Megasthenes' Indica.
- 2) The most prominent among them was Nedunchazian, who made Madurai his capital.
- 3) The Pandyas founded a Tamil Literary academy called the Sangam, at Madurai. They adopted the Vedic religion of sacrifice and patronized Brahmin priests. Their power declined with the invasion of a tribe called the Kalabhras.
- 4) The Pandyas rise once again at the end of the 6th century. Their first significant ruler was Dundugan (590-620) who defeated the Kalabars and brought the Pandyas back to the path of glory.
- 5) The last known Pandya king, Parakramadeva, was defeated by Usaf Khan, (a viceroy of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq) when the Tughlaq dynasty was in process of extending their kingdom up to Kanyakumari.

THE CHOLAS (9TH TO 13TH CENTURY)

- 1) The Chola dynasty was one of the most popular dynasties of south India which ruled over Tamil Nadu and parts of Karnataka with Tanjore as its capital.
- 2) Early Chola rulers were the Karikala Cholas who ruled in the 2nd century.
- 3) In 850, Vijayalaya captured Tanjore during the Pandya-Pallava wars. To commemorate his accession, he built a temple at Tanjore. The giant statue of Gomateswara at Shravanbelagola was also built during this period.
- 4) Vijayalaya's son Aditya I (871-901) succeeded him to throne.
- 5) It was Rajaraj I (985-1014) during which the CHOLAS reached at its zenith. He snatched back lost territories from the Rashtrakutas and become the most powerful of the Chola rulers. Rajaraja is also famous for the beautiful Shiva temple which he constructed at Thanjavur (TN). It is called Rajarajeswara after his name.
- 6) Rajendra Chola (1014-1044), son of Rajaraja I, was an important ruler of this dynasty who conquered Orissa, Bengal, Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar Island. The Cholas dynasty was at its zenith also during his reign. He also conquered Sri Lanka.
- 7) Kulottunga I (1070-1122) was another significant Chola ruler. Kulottunga I united the two kingdoms of the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and the Cholas of Thanjavur. After a long reign of about half a century, Kulottunga I passed away sometime in 1122 and was succeeded by his son, Vikrama Chola, surnamed Tyagasamudra.
- 8) The last ruler of the Chola Dynasty was Rajendra III (1246-79). He was a weak ruler who surrendered to the Pandyas. Later, Malik Kafur invaded this Tamil state in 1310 and extinguished the Chola empire.

THE RASHTRAKUTA

- 1) Dhantidurga (735-756) established this kingdom. They overthrew the Chalukyas and ruled up to 973 AD.
- 2) Dhantidurga was succeeded by his son Krishna I (756-774). Krishna I is credited to have built the Kailasa temple at Ellora.
- 3) Other kings of this dynasty were Govinda II (774-780), Dhruva (780-790), Govinda III (793-814) and Amoghavarsa Nrupatunga I (814-887).
- 4) **Amoghavarsa** was the greatest king of this dynasty & he was the son of GOVINDA III. The extent of the Amoghavarsa's empire can be estimated from the accounts of the Arabian traveller, Sulaiman, who visited his court in 851 and wrote in his book that 'his kingdom was one of the four great empires of the world at that time.'
- 5) The Arab traveler Al-Mashdi, who visited India during this period, calls the Rashtrakuta king the, 'greatest king of India.' The dynasty of the Chalukyas of Kalyani was founded by Taila I after overthrowing the Rashtrakutas in 974-75.
- 6) The dynasty founded by him, with its capital at Kalyani (Karnataka), is known as the later Chalukyas of the Chalukyas of Kalyani (the early Chalukyas being the Chalukyas of Badami). Tailapa ruled for twenty three years from 974 to 997.

THE PRatihARAS (8TH TO 10TH CENTURY)

- a) The Pratiharas were also called Gurjar Pratihars probably because they originated from Gujarat or Southwest Rajasthan.
 - b) Nagabhatta I, defended western India from the Arab incursions from Sindh into Rajasthan.
 - c) After the Nagabhatta I, the Pratiharas suffered a series of defeats mostly at the hands of the Rashtrakutas.
 - d) The Pratihara power regained its lost glory only after only after the succession of Mihirbhaja, popularly known as Bhoja.
 - e) His eventful career drew the attention of the Arab traveler, Sulaiman.
 - f) Mihirbhaja was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala I whose most notable achievement was the conquest of Magadha and northern Bengal. The most brilliant writer in his court was Rajasekhara who has to his credit a number of literary works-
1) Karpuramanjari, 2) Bala Ramayana, 3) Bala and Bharta, 4) Kavyamimamsa.
 - g) Mahendrapala's death was followed by a scramble for the possession of the throne. Bhoja II seized the throne, but step brother, Mahipala soon usurped the throne.
- The withdrawal of Indra III to the Deccan enabled Mahipala to recover from the fatal blow. Mahendrapala II, son and successor of Mahipala, was able to keep his empire intact.

THE PALAS (8TH TO 11TH CENTURY)




- 1) Sulaiman, an Arab merchant who visited India in the 9th century has termed the Pala empire as Rhumi.
- 2) The Pala Empire was founded by Gopala in 750 AD. Gopala was an ardent Buddhist and is supposed to have
- 3) He built the monastery at Odantapuri (Sharif district of Bihar).
- 4) Gopala was succeeded by his son Dharmapala who raised the Pala kingdom to greatness. The kingdom expanded under him and it comprised the whole of Bengal and Bihar.
- 5) After a reign of 32 years Dharmapala died, leaving his extensive dominions unimpaired to his son Devapala.
- 6) Devapala ascended the throne in 810 and ruled for 40 years. He extended his control over Pragjyotishpur (Assam), parts of Orissa and parts of Modern Nepal.
- 7) He patronised Haribhadra, one of the great Buddhist authors. Devapala's court was adorned with the Buddhist poet Vijrakatta, the author of Lokeshvarasataka.

THE SENAS (11TH TO 12TH CENTURY)

- 1) The Sena dynasty ruled Bengal after the Palas.
- 2) Its founder was Samantasena. Described as a 'brahmakshatriya'.
- 3) Samantasena's son Hemantasena ascended the throne. & took advantage of the unstable political situation of Bengal and carved out an independent principality.
- 4) Vijayasena (famous King), son of Hemantasena, brought the family into the limelight by conquering nearly the whole of Bengal. Vijayasena assumed several immaterial titles like paramesvara, paramabhattacharaka, and maharajadhiraja.
- 5) The famous poet Sriharasha who composed the Vijayaprasasti in memory of Vijayasena.
- 6) Vijayasena was succeeded by his son, Ballalasena. Ballalasena was a great scholar.
- 7) During Lakshmanasena the empire came to an end.

THE YADAVAS (OF DEVAGIRI) (12TH TO 13TH CENTURY)

- a) The first member of the dynasty was Dridhaprahara. However, Seunachandra I, the son of Dridhaprahara, was the first to secure feudatory status for his family from the Rashtrakutas.
- b) Bhillama, laid the foundation of the Yadava Empire which existed for about a century.
- c) Simhana was the most powerful ruler of the family.
- d) Elated by his successes in the south, Simhana waged war against his hereditary enemies in the north-the Paramaras of malwa and the Chalukyas of Gujarat.
- e) He defeated and killed the Paramara king Arjunavarman. Thus, the Yadava kingdom reached the zenith of its glory and power in the reign of Simhana.
- f) Sangitaratnakara of Sarangadeva, an important work on music, was written in his court. Anantadeva and Changadeva were the two famous astronomers who also adorned his court.
- g) Ramachandra was probably the last the Yadava rulers. Malik kafur easily defeated Kankaradeva, put him to death and annexed the Yadav kingdom.


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THE GHAZNAVIS

Mahmud of Ghazni (997-1030)

- a) He was also known as "But-Shikan" (destroyer of the image) because of seventeen plundering expeditions between 1000 AD and 1027 AD in India.
- b) Annexing Punjab as his eastern province, he claimed to have come here with twin objectives of spreading Islam in India, and enriching himself by taking away wealth from India.
- c) In 1025, he attacked and raided the most celebrated Hindu temple of Somnath, Gujarat.
- d) Beruni who wrote Kitab-ul Hind, and Firdausi, who wrote Shah Namah, were the court Historians of Mahmud Ghazni and give a good account of the polity and society on the eve of

Mahmud's invasion. From 1010 to 1026, the invasions were thus directed toward the temple-towns of Thaneswar, Mathura, Kannauj and finally Somnath.

Muhammad Ghori (Shahabuddin Muhammad)

In AD 1173 Shahabuddin Muhammad (AD 1173-1206) also called Muhammad of Ghori ascended the throne of Ghazni. The Ghoris were not strong enough to meet the growing power and strength of the Khwarizmi Empire; they realized that they could gain nothing in Central Asia.

Conquest of Punjab and Sind

- a) Muhammad Ghori led his first expedition in AD 1175. He marched against Multan and freed it from its ruler. In the same campaign he captured Uchch from the Bhatti Rajputs.
- b) Three years later in AD 1178 he again marched to conquer Gujarat but the Chalukya ruler of Gujarat, Bhima II defeated him at the battle of Anhilwara. But by AD 1190 having secured Multan, Sind and Punjab, Muhammad Ghori paved the way for a further thrust into the Gangetic Doab.

ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

The First Battle of Tarain (AD 1191)

In the first battle fought at Tarain in AD 1191, Ghori's army was routed and he narrowly escaped death. Prithviraj conquered Bhatinda but he made no efforts to garrison it effectively. This gave Ghori an opportunity to re-assemble his forces and make preparations for another advance into India.

The Second Battle of Tarain (AD 1192)

This battle is regarded as one of the turning points in Indian History. Muhammad Ghori made very careful preparations for this conquest. The Turkish and Rajput forces again came face to face at Tarain. The Indian forces were more in number but Turkish forces were well organized with swift moving cavalry. The bulky Indian forces were no match against the superior organisation, skill and speed of the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish cavalry was using two superior techniques. The first was the horse shoe which gave their horses a long life and protected their hooves. The second was, the use of iron stirrup which gave a good hold to the horse rider and a better striking power in the battle. A large number of Indian soldiers were killed. Prithviraj tried to escape but was captured near Sarsuti. The Turkish army captured the fortresses of Hansi, Sarsuti and Samana. Then they moved forward running over Delhi and Ajmer. After Tarain, Ghori returned to Ghazni, leaving the affairs of India in the hand of his trusted slave general Qutbuddin Aibak.

In AD 1194 Muhammad Ghori again returned to India. He crossed Yamuna with 50,000 cavalry and moved towards Kanauj. He gave a crushing defeated Jai Chand at Chandwar near Kanauj.

Thus the battle of Tarain and Chandwar laid the foundations of Turkish rule in Northern India. His death in AD 1206 did not mean the withdrawal of the Turkish interests in India. He left behind his slave General Qutbuddin Aibak who became first Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate.

Delhi Sultanate

After the assassination of Muhammad Ghori, **Qutubuddin Aibek got the control over Delhi**

This period can be divided into 5 distinct periods viz.

1. The Slave Dynasty (1206-90)
2. The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
3. The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)



4. The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51)
5. The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526).

The Slave Dynasty

Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-10)

- A Turkish slave by origin, he was purchased by Mohammad Ghori who later made him his Governor.
- After the death of Ghori, Aibak became the master of Hindustan and founded the Slave Dynasty in 1206.
- The capital during his reign was not Delhi but **Lahore**.
- For his generosity, he was given the title of **Lakh Bakhsh** (giver of lakhs).
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or Polo.
- He constructed two mosques i.e. Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jonpra at Ajmer.
- He also began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Aibak was great patron of learning and patronized writers like Hasan-un-Nizami, author of 'Taj-ul- Massir' and Fakhruddin, author of 'Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi'.

Aram Shah (1210)

- He was the son of Aibak, who was defeated by Illutmish in the battle of Jud.

Shamsuddin Illutmish (1210-36)

- He was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibak of Mamluke tribe and occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211.
- Illutmish began his career as Sar-e Jandhar or royal bodyguard.
- He was a very capable ruler and is regarded as the 'real founder of the Delhi Sultanate'.
- He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the attack of Chengiz Khan, the Mongol leader, by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz was chasing.
- He introduced the silver coin (**tanka**) and the copper coin (**jital**).
- He organized the **Iqta System** and introduced reforms in civil administration and army, which was now centrally paid and recruited.
- He set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani/Chalisa (group of forty).
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibak.
- He patronized Minhaj-us-Siraj, author of 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'.

Ruknuddin : 1236

- He was son of Illutmish and was crowned by her mother, Shah Turkan, after death of Illutmish.
- He was deposed by Razia, daughter of Illutmish.

Razia Sultana: (1236 – 40)

- Illutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as the successor, the nobles placed Ruknuddin Feroz on the throne.
- She was the 'first and only Muslim lady who ever ruled India'.
- She used to rule without the veil
- She further offended the nobles by her preference for an Abyssian slave Yakut.
- The wazir of Illutmish Junnaidi revolted against her but was defeated.
- There was a serious rebellion in Bhatinda, Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia. Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia.
- However, Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia.
- Subsequently, Razia was married to Altunia and both of them marched towards Delhi as nobles in Delhi raised Bahram Shah (3rd son of Illutmish) to throne.
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana).

Bahram Shah: 1240-42

- Illutamish's third son Bahram Shah was put on throne by powerful Turkish council Chalisa.
- He was killed by Turkish nobles.

Allauddin Masud Shah: 1242-46

- He was son of Ruknuddin Feroz.
- He was disposed after Balban and Nasiruddin Mahmud's Mother, Malika-e-Jahan, conspired against him and established Nasiruddin Mahmud as the new Sultan.

Nasiruddin Mahmud 1246-66

- He was the eldest son of Illutmish.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj has dedicated his book Tabaqat-i-Nasiri to him



Ghiyasuddin Balban : 1266-87

- After the death of Nasiruddin; Balban ascended the throne in 1266.
- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown. He made kingship a serious profession.
- The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of Kingship. He took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God).
- He introduced **Sijda** (prostration before the monarch) and **Paibos** (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.
- Divine right of the king was emphasized by calling himself Zil-i-Ilahi.
- He gave great emphasis on justice and maintaining law and order.
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz.
- In his last days he overlooked Sultanate affairs due to death of his eldest and most loving son, Muhammad, and rebellion by his closest and most loved slave, Tughril. Muhammad died fighting Mongolians in 1285 and Tughril was captured and beheaded.

Kaiqubad: 1287-90

- He was the grandson of Balban was established on the throne by Fakruddin, the Kotwal of Delhi
- But Kaiqubad was killed by nobles Kaimur
- He was the minor son of Kaiqubad who came to throne at an age of 3
- He was the last Illbari ruler
- The Khalji nobles revolted against him and he was killed within three months.

The Khalji dynasty (1290-1320 A.D.)

Jalaluddin Khalji

- Jalaluddin Khalji founded the Khalji dynasty.
- He was a liberal ruler and adopted the policy of religious toleration
- His son-in-law and nephew was Allauddin Khalji

Allauddin Khalji

- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed '**Kingship knows no Kinship**'.
- During the reign of Jalaluddin Khalji, he was the governor of Kara
- He adopted the title Sikander-e-Saini or the second Alexander
- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malwa (1305), Jalor (1311).
- In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Ram Chandra (Yadava ruler of Devagiri), Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya

ruler of Warangal), Vir Ballal III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra) and Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai).

- Malik Kafur was awarded the title Malik Naib

Administrative and Market reforms

- In order to avoid the problems created by the nobles. Alauddin issued 4 ordinances.
 1. The 1st ordinance aimed at confiscation of the religious endowments and free grants of lands.
 2. The 2nd ordinance Alauddin reorganized the spy system.
 3. The 3rd ordinance prohibited the use of wine.
 4. The 4th ordinance issued by Alauddin laid down that nobles should not have convivial parties and they should not intermarry without his permission.
- He introduced the system of Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers).
- Alauddin ordered that all land was to be measured and then they share of state was to be fixed.
- The post of special officer called Mustakharaj was created for the purpose of collection of revenue.
- Alauddin sought to fix cost of all commodities.
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market called Sara-i-Adal.
- Many forts were built by him and the most important of them was Alai fort. He also constructed the Alai Darwaja, the entrance gate of Qutub Minar. He also built the Palace of thousand Pillars called Hazar Sutun.
- He was a patron of art and learning. Amir Khusrau, the poet-musician was his favorite court poet.
- In 1316, after death of Alauddin, Malik Kafur seized the throne.
- Before Kafur died, he nominated Shihabuddin (Alauddin's 6 year old prince) as King but imprisoned eldest prince Mubarak Khan.
- Kafur was killed by the loyalists of the royal family of Alauddin.

Shihabuddin Umar (1316)

- He was the minor son of Jhitaipali who was raised to throne after the death of Alauddin.
- He became victim of the court politics and was later blinded.

Mubarak Khalji (1316-20)

- He released 18,000 prisoners
- He reversed all the administrative and market reforms of Alauddin Khalji.
- During his time Devagiri was annexed.

The Tughlaq Dynasty

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- Ghazi Malik or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq of Qaurana tribe was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
- He was the governor of Dipalpur before coming to power as Sultan
- He died in the collapse of the victory pavilion near Delhi

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-51)

- Prince Jauna, son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq ascended the throne in 1325.
- He gained the title Ulugh Khan, he was most educated of all the Sultans of the Delhi Sultanate
- He created a department Diwan-e-Amir-e-Kohi for the improvement of the agriculture
- He distributed Sondhar i.e. agriculture loans advanced for extension of agriculture of barren land
- He encouraged cash crops in place of cereals

Jalaluddin Ahsan Shah

1336: Foundation of Vijayanagar by Harihar and Bukka; and Warangal became independent under Kanhaiya.

The five experiments

• **Taxation in the Doab :** The Sultan made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doab between the Ganges and Yamuna. He not only increased the rate of taxation but also revived and created some additional Abwabs or cesses. The Sultan created a new department of Agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi. The main object of this department was to bring more land under cultivation by giving direct help to peasants.

• **Transfer of Capital:** The most controversial step which Mohammad-bin Tughlaq undertook soon after his accession was the so called transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri. He ordered mass exodus from Delhi to Devagiri. Devagiri had been a base for the expansion of Turkish rule in South India. It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Devagiri second capital so that he would be able to control South India better. Devagiri was thus named Daulatabad.

• **Introduction of Token Currency:** Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to introduce bronze coins, which were to have same value as the silver coins. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq might have been successful if he could prevent people from forging the new coins. He was not able to do so and the new coins began to be greatly devalued in markets. Finally Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to withdraw the token currency. He promised to exchange silver pieces for bronze coins.

• **Proposed Khurasan Expedition:** The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquer Khurasan and Iraq and mobilised a huge army for the purpose. He was encouraged to do so by Khurasani nobles who had taken shelter in his court. Moreover there was instability in Khurasan on account of the unpopular rule of Abu Said. This project was also abandoned because of the change in political scenario in Khurasan.

• **Qarachil Expedition:** This expedition was launched in Kumaon hills in Himalayas allegedly to counter Chinese incursions. It also appears that the expedition was directed against some refractory tribes in Kumaon-Garhwal region with the object of bringing them under Delhi Sultanate. The first attack was a success but when the rainy season set in, the invaders suffered terribly.

• He died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave.

Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88)

- He was a cousin of Mohammad-bin Tughlaq.
- He adopted the policy of appeasement with the nobility, the army and theologians
- The new system of taxation was according to Quran. Four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran were imposed and those were Kharaj, Zakat, Jizya and Khams. Kharaj was the land tax, which was equal to 1/10 of the produce of the land, Zakat was 2% tax on property, Jizya was levied on non-Muslims and Khams was 1/5 of the booty captured during war.
- Feroz tried to ban practices, which the orthodox theologians considered non Islamic. Thus he prohibited the practice of Muslim women going out to worship at graves of saints and erased paintings from the palace.
- It was during the time of Feroz that Jizya became a separate tax.



- In order to encourage agriculture, the Sulatan paid a lot of attention to irrigation. Firoz repaired a number of canals and imposed Haque-i-Sharb or water tax
- He was a great builder as well; to his credit are cities of Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur and Firozabad.
- The two pillars of Ashoka, one from Topra (Haryana) and other from Meerut (U.P.) were brought to Delhi.
- The Sultan established at Delhi, a hospital described as Dar-ul-Shifa.
- A new department of Diwan-i-Khairat was set up to make provisions for marriage of poor girls.
- However his rule is marked by peace and tranquility and credit for it goes to his Prime Minister Khan-i- Jahan Maqbul.
- He died in 1388.

The Sayyaid dynasty

- Khizr Khan (1414-21)
- Mubarak Shah (1421-34)
- Muhammad Shah (1434-43)
- Alam Shah (1443-51)--He was the last Sayyid king descended in favour of Bahlol Lodhi and he retired. Thus began the Lodhi dynasty.

The Lodi Dynasty

Bahlol Lodhi : 1451-88

- Bahlol Lodhi was one of the Afghan sardars who established himself in Punjab after the invasion of Timur.
- He founded the Lodhi dynasty.
- Jaunpur was annexed into Delhi Sultanat during his reign

Sikandar Lodhi : 1489-1517

- Sikandar Lodi was the son of Bahlol Lodhi who conquered Bihar and Western Bengal.
- Agra city was founded by him.
- Sikandar was a fanatical Muslim and he broke the sacred images of the Jwalamukhi Temple at Nagar Kot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed.
- He reimposed Jaziya tax on non muslims
- He use to write poems with the pen name "Gulrukhi"
- He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture. He introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.

Ibrahim Lodhi : 1517-26

- He was the last king of the Lodhi dynasty and the last Sultan of Delhi.
- He was the son of Sikandar Lodhi.
- At last Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punja invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi.
- Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.
- He was the only Sultan who died in battle field

2.2 Administration under Sultanate

- There were four pillars of the state i.e.:
Diwan-i-Wizarat or finance department
Diwan-i-Risalat or department of religious matters and appeals
Diwan-i-Arz or department of military affairs
Diwan-i-Insha or department of royal correspondence

2.3 Art and architecture under Delhi Sultanate

- The new features brought by the Turkish conquerors were :
The dome
The lofty towers
The true arch unsupported by beam
The vault.
- Aibak built a Jami Masjid and Quwwatul Islam mosque, he also began the construction of Qutub Minar

- Aibak also built the Adhai-din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer has a beautiful prayer hall, an exquisitely carved Mehrab of white marble and a decorative arch screen.
- The first example of true or arch is aid to be the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban in Mehrauli (Delhi).
- Allauddin Khalji began the work of Alai minar to rival Qutab Minar, but this could't be completed because of his death
- Some notable Tughlaq monuments are the fort of Tughlaquabad, the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq which marked a new phase in Indo-Islamic architecture.



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Mughal period

Babur

- The foundation of the Mughal rule in India was laid by Babur in 1526.
- He was a descendant of Timur (from the side of his father) and Chengiz Khan (from the side of his mother).
- Babur was invited by Daulat Kahna Lodi and Alam Khan Lodi against Ibrahim Lodi
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and established Mughal dynasty.
- In 1527, he defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa.
- In 1528, he defeated Medini Rai of Chaneri at Chanderi.
- In 1529, he defeated Muhammad Lodhi (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi) at Ghaghra.
- In 1530, he died at Agra. His tomb is at Lahore. The tomb of only two Mughal emperors are outside India i.e. Babur and Bahadur Shah Zafar
- He was the first to use gunpowder and artillery in India.
- Two gun masters Mustafa and Ustad Ali were in his army
- He wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turki .
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi was translated in Persian (named Baburnama) by Abdur Rahim Khan-e-khana and in English by Madan Bebridge.
- He compiled two anthologies of poems, Diwan (in Turki) and Mubaiyan (in Persian). He also wrote Risal-i-Usaz or letters of Babur.

Humayun (1530-40 and 1555-56)

- He was the son of Babur and ascended the throne in 1530. His succession was challenged by his brothers Kamran, Hindal and Askari along with the Afghans.
- In 1532 he established Tabl-e-adl at Agra.
- He fought two battles against Sher Shah at Chausa (1539) and at Kannauj/Bilgram (1540) and was completely defeated by him.
- He escaped to Iran where he passed 12 years of his life in exile.
- After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 and defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once again became the ruler of India.
- He died while climbing down the stairs of his library (at Din Panah) in 1556 and was buried in Delhi.

- Abul Fazal calls him Insan-e-Kamil.
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum wrote his biography Humayunama.
- He built Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital.

Sur Empire (Second Afghan Empire) 1540-55

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- He was the son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram.
- In 1539, he defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and assumed the title Sher Shah as emperor.
- As an emperor, he conquered Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajputana annexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) & Kalinjar (1545).

He died in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar.

- Purana Quila was built during his reign
- During his brief reign of 5 years he introduced a brilliant administration, land revenue policy and several other measures to improve economic conditions of his subjects.
- He issued the coin called **Rupiah** and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire.
- He also improved communications by building several highways. He built the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road), which runs from Calcutta to Peshawar. The other roads built during his reign were:

Agra to Mandu

Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor

Lahore to Multan

- He set up cantonment in various parts of his empire and strong garrison was posted in each cantonments.
- According to Abul Fazal the empire of Sher Shah was divided into 63 sarkars or districts.
- The unit of land measurement was "bigha"
- He like Allauddin Khalji introduced Dagh and Chera in the army
- Zamindars were removed and the taxes were directly collected.
- He was buried in Sasaram.



Akbar

- Akbar, the eldest son of Humayun, ascended the throne under the title of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi at the young age of 14.
- His coronation took place at Kalanaur.
- Second Battle of Panipat (5 Nov., 1556) was fought between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Biram Khan (the regent of Akbar). Hemu was defeated, captured and slain by Bairam Khan.
- In the initial years of his rule Akbar was first under the influence of his regent Bairam and then under her mother Maha Manga.
- The period of influence of Maham Anga on Akbar i.e. from 1560-62 is known as the period of Petticoat government.
- Akbar entered into matrimonial alliance with various Rajput kingdoms like Amber, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur
- Other important reforms that were undertaken by Akbar were: Age of marriage for boys and girls was increased to 16 years and 14 years respectively

Sati was prohibited

- In his 24th year Akbar introduced Dashala system for the collection of land revenue by the state.
- The Mansabdari system under Akbar, divided the Mansabdars into 66 categories. **This system fixed the following service conditions:**

Rank and status Salary

Number of sawars (horsemen)

- As a revolt against the orthodoxy and bigotry of religious priests, Akbar proclaimed a new religion, Din-i-Ilahi, in 1581. Birbal was the only Hindu who followed this new religion.
- Din-i-Ilahi, however, did not become popular.
- Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort and Allahabad Fort and Humayun's Tomb at Delhi.
- Fatehpur Sikri, place near Agra-it said that Akbar had no son for a long time. Sheikh Salim Chisti, a Sufi saint blessed Akbar with a son who was named Salim/Sheikho Baba (Jahangir). In honour of Salim Chisti, Akbar Shifted his court from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Tulsidas (author of Ramcharitmanas) also lived during Akbar's period.
- When Akbar died, he was buried at Sikandara near Agra.
- Birbal was killed in the battle with Yusufzai Tribe (1586).
- Abul Fazl was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela (1601).
- Akbar gave Mughal India one official language (Persian).

Jahangir (1605-27)

- Salim, son of Akbar, came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605.
- He established Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- In 1611, Jahangir married Mihar-un-nisa, widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman who was sent on expedition to Bengal. Later on she was given the title Nurjahan.
- Nurjahan exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs. She was made the official Padshah Begum.
- Jahangir issued coins jointly in Nurjahan's name and his own.
- Jahangir also married Jodha Bai of Marwar.
- In 1608, Captain William Hawkins, a representative of East India Company came to Jahangir's court. In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe, an ambassador of King James I of England also came to his court. He granted permission to the English to establish a trading port at Surat.
- His reign was marked by several revolts. His son Khusrav, who received patronage of 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Dev, revolted against Jahangir (1605). Arjun Dev was later sentenced to death for his blessing to the rebel prince (1606).
- During his last period, Khurram (Shanjan), son of Jahangir, and Mahavat Khan, military general of Jahangir also revolted (Khurram: 1622-25 and Mahavat Kha : 1626-27).
- He wrote his memories Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian.
- He was buried in Lahore.

Shah Jahan

- His real name was Khurram, he was born to Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh).
- Shahjahan ascended the throne in 1628 after his father's death.
- Three years after his accession, his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal (original name- Arzumand Bano) died in 1631. To perpetuate her memory he built the Taj Mahal at Agra in 1632-53.
- He continued applying tika (tilak) on the fore-head
- He introduced the Char-Taslim in the court
- In addition to Jahangir's empire, Nizam Shahi's dynasty of Ahmadnagar was brought under Mughal control (1633) by Shahjahan.
- Shahjahan's reign is described by French traveler Bernier and Tavernier and the Italian traveler Nicoli Manucci. Peter Mundi described the famine that occurred during Shahjahan's time.
- The Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Taj Mahal are some of the magnificent structures built during his reign.

- Shahjahan's failing health set off the war of succession among his four sons in 1657.
- Aurangzeb emerged the victor who crowned himself in July 1658. Shahjahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in the Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj (Agra).

Aurangzeb

- The war of succession took place in the later stage of the Shah Jahan reign.
- His four sons Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb, Shah Shuja and Murad were in the state of war for the throne.
- His daughters also supported one son or the other in the tussle for throne. Janah Ara supported Dara. Roshan Ara supported Aurangzeb. Guhara supported Murad.
- Aurangzeb was coronated twice, he was the only Mughal king to be coronated twice
- Barnier was the foreign visitor who saw the public disgrace of Dara after he was finally defeated in war at Deorai.
- During the first 23 years of the rule (1658-81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India. During this period the Marathas under Shivaji rose to power and were a force to reckon with.
- Highest numbers of Hindu Mansabdars were there in the service of Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb captured Guru Teg Bahadur, the 9th Guru of Sikhs in 1675 and executed him when he refused to embrace Islam.
- The 10th and last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, son of Guru Teg Bahadur, organized his followers into militant force called Khalsa to avenge the murder of his father.
- Guru Gobind Singh was, however murdered in 1708 by an Afghan in Deccan. Banda Bahadur, the militant successor of Guru Gobind Singh continued the war against Mughals.

Religious policy of Aurangzeb:

- He was called Zindapir or living saint
- Muhatasibs were appointed for regulation of moral conduct of the subjects
- He forbade singing in the court, but allowed musical instruments. He himself played Veena
- He ended Jhoraka darshan started by Akbar
- He ordered that no new Hindu temples were to be built. Old temples were allowed to be repaired
- The Viswanath temple at Kashi and the Keshav Rai temple of Bir Singh Bundela at Mathura were destroyed
- In 1679 he re-imposed Jaziya tax


CLASH WITH MARATHAS

- Shivaji was the most powerful Maratha king and an arch enemy of Aurangzeb.
- When Aurangzeb could not eliminate him, he conspired with Jai Singh of Amber, a Rajput, to eliminate Shivaji in 1665.
- On the assurance given by Jai Singh, Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court. Shivaji was imprisoned by Aurangzeb but he managed to escape and in 1674 proclaimed himself an independent monarch.
- Shivaji died in 1680 and was succeeded by his son Sambhaji, who was executed by Aurangzeb in 1689. Sambhaji was succeeded by his brother Rajaram and after his death in 1700, his widow Tarabai carried on the movements.

Mughal administration


Mansabdari system:

- Each Mughal officer was assigned a mansab (rank), there were 66 categories of Mansabdars
- Jahangir introduced Du-Aspah-Sih-Aspah system whereby the specific noble was to maintain double the number of horsemen.



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Central administration:

Wakil: He was initially the prime minister, however later became revenue advisor only

Mir Bakshi: He was the head of military department

Provincial administration:

- The empire was divided into provinces or Subas
- In 1580, Akbar divided the empire into 12 provinces. The number of provinces became 15 towards the end of his reign.
- In Jahangir's reign the number of provinces rose to 17 and further in Aurangzeb's reign to 21
- The Nazim or Subedar was the head of provinces

Local administration:

- The provinces were divided into Sarkars, which were sub divide into Parganas and further into villages

Mughal Culture

- Jahangir's reign was the apex culmination for the Mughal painting while that of Shah Jahan was the apex culmination for architecture.
- Babur built two mosques, one at Kabulibagh in Panipat and the other at Sambhal in Rohilakhand.
- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Banu Begum.
- The Mariam's palace, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas at Sikri are Indian in their plan.
- Buland Darwaja (built after Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble). Palace of Birbal and palace of Tansen are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri.
- Akbar also began to build his own tomb at Sikandara which was later completed by Jahangir.
- The architecture of Fatehpur Sikri is known as Epic in red sand stone.
- Nurjahan built Itimad-ud-daula or Mirza Ghiyas Beg's marble tomb at Agra, which is noticable for the first use of Pietra Dura (floral designs made up of semiprecious stones) technique.
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore).
- Some of the important buildings built by Shahajahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only Mosque of marble). Khaas Mahal,

Musmmman Burz (Jasmine Palace where he spent his last year in captivity) etc.

- He laid the foundations of Shahjahanabad in 1637 where he built the Red Fort and Takht-i-Taus (Peacock throne).
- Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid.
- Only monument associated with Aurangzeb is Bibi ka Makbara which is the tomb of his wife Rabbiaud-daura in Aurangabad.
- Aurangzeb also built the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore.
- Humayun had taken into his service two master painter Mir Syed Ali and Abdus Samad.
- Daswant and Basawan were two famous painters of Akbar's court.
- Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur and Bishandas were three famous painters of Jahangir's court.

The landmark events that took place during the reign of Akbar

- 1562 Visited Ajmer first time
- 1562 Ban on forcible conversion of war-prisoners into slaves
- 1563 Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax
- 1564 Abolition of Jaziya
- 1571 Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri
- 1574 Mansabadari System introduced
- 1575 Ibadatkhana was built
- 1578 Parliament of Religions in Ibadatkhana
- 1579 Proclamation of 'Mazhar' (written by Faizi)
- 1580 Dahsala Bandobast introduced
- 1582 Din-i-Ilahi / Tauhid-i-Ilahi
- 1584 Ilahi Samvat i.e. Calender
- 1587 Ilahi Gaz i.e. Yard

Mughal Literature

- Akbar Nama--Abul Fazl
- Tobaqat-i-Akbari--Khawajah Nazamuddin Ahmad Baksh
- Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri--Muhammad Khan
- Ain-i-Akbari --Abul Fazl
- Padshah Namah-- Abdul Hamid Lahori
- Shahjahan Namah-- Muhammad Salih
- Sirr-i-Akbar-- Dara Shikoh
- Safinat-ul-Auliya -- Dara Shikoh
- Majma-ul-Bahrain -- Dara Shikoh
- Raqqat-e-Alamgiri -- Aurangzeb

1. Which Mughal ruler in Indian history as "Shah-e.- Bekhabar?"
Ans. Bahadur Shah.
2. During the reign of which Mughal ruler there was a Sikh rising in Punjab under the leadership of Banda Bahadur?
Ans. Bahadur Shah.
3. Who abolished the Jazia tax reimposed by Aurangzeb ? Ans. Jahandar Shah.
4. Who was Ahmad Shah Abdali ?
Ans. He was the Defense Minister of Nadir Shah.
5. Between whom the third battle of Panipat was fought and when ? Ans. Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas in 1761 AD?
6. Which Mughal ruler participated in the battle of Buxar in 1764 AD, in favour of Mir Qasim of Bengal and Nawab' of Avadh Shuja-ud-Daula against the British rule?
Ans. Shah Alam II.
7. Which Mughal ruler had to grant the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British after the battle of Buxar? Ans. Shah Alam II.
8. Who was the last ruler of Mughal dynasty ? Ans. Bahadur Shah Zafar.
9. Where Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed in capital? Ans. Rangoon.
10. Where Bahadur Shah Zafar died ? Ans. In Rangoon.
- 11 Who is the architect of Tajmahal ? Answer: Uztad Iza
12. What is the Gate way of Redfort called as ?
Answer: Lahore Gate

13 Which is the biggest masjid in India ? Answer: **Jama Masjid in delhi**

Bahadur Shah 1 (1707-12)

- Muzam succeeded Aurungzeb after latter's death in 1707
- He acquired the title of Bahadur Shah.
- Though he was quite old (65) and his rule quite short there are many significant achievements he made
- He reversed the narrow minded and antagonistic policies of Aurungzeb
- Made agreements with Rajput states
- Granted sardeshmukhi tMarathas but not Chauth
- Released Shahuji (son of Sambhaji) from prison (who later fought with Tarabai)
- Tried to make peace with Guru Gobind Sahib by giving him a high Mansab.
- After Guru's death, Sikhs again revolted under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. This led to a prolonged war with the Sikhs.
- Made peace with Chhatarsal, the Bundela chief and Churaman, the Jat chief.
- State finances deteriorated

Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

- Death of Bahadur Shah plunged the empire into a civil war
- A noted feature of this time was the prominence of the nobles
- Jahandar Shah, son of Bahadur Shah, ascended the throne in 1712 with help from Zulfikar Khan
- Was a weak ruler devoted only to pleasures
- Zulfikar Khan, his wazir, was virtually the head of the administration
- ZK abolished jizyah
- Peace with Rajputs: Jai Singh of Amber was made the Governor of Malwa. Ajit
- Singh of Marwar was made the Governor of Gujarat.
- Chauth and Sardeshmukh granted to Marathas. However, Mughals were to collect it and then hand it over to the Marathas.
- Continued the policy of suppression towards Banda Bahadur and Sikhs
- Ijarah: (revenue farming) the government began tcontract with revenue farmers and middlemen to pay the government a fixed amount of money while they were left free to collect whatever they could from the peasants
- Jahandhar Shah defeated in January 1713 by his nephew Farrukh Siyar at Agra


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Farrukh Siyar (1713-19)

- Owed his victory to Saiyid Brothers: Hussain Ali Khan Barahow and Abdullah Khan
- Abdullah Khan: Wazir, Hussain Ali: Mir Bakshi
- FS was an incapable ruler. Saiyid brothers were the real rulers.



• Saiyid Brothers

1. Known the Indian History as King Makers
2. adopted the policy of religious tolerance. Abolished jizyah (again?).
3. Pilgrim tax was abolished from a number of places
4. Marathas: Granted Shahuji swarajya and the right to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi of the six provinces of the Deccan
5. They failed in their effort to contain rebellion because they were faced
6. with constant political rivalry, quarrels and conspiracies at the court.
7. Nobles headed by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Muhammad Amin Khan began to conspire against them
8. In 1719, the Saiyid Brothers killed and overthrew FS.
9. This was followed by placing, in quick succession, of twyoung princes who died of consumption
10. Murder of the emperor created a wave of revulsion against the SB.
11. They were looked down as 'namak haram'
12. Now, they placed 18 year old Muhammad Shah as the emperor of India
13. In 1720, the nobles assassinated Hussain Ali Khan, the younger of the SB.
14. Abdullah Khan was also defeated at Agra

Muhammad Shah 'Rangeela' (1719-1748)

- Weak-minded, frivolous and over-fond of a life of ease
- Neglected the affairs of the state
- Intrigued against his own ministers
- Naizam ul Mulk Qin Qulik Khan, the wazir, relinquished his office and founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724
- "His departure was symbolic of the flight of loyalty and virtue from the Empire"
- Hereditary nawabs arose in Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh and Punjab
- Marathas conquered Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand
- 1738: Invasion of Nadir Shah
- Nadir Shah's Invasion (1738)
- Attracted to India by its fabulous wealth. Continual campaigns had made Persia bankrupt
- Also, the Mughal empire was weak.
- Didn't meet any resistance as the defense of the north-west frontier had been neglected for years
- The twarmies met at Karnal on 13th Feb 1739. Mughal army was summarily defeated. MS taken prisoner
- Massacre in Delhi in response to the killing of some of his soldiers
- Plunder of about 70 crore rupees. Carried away the Peacock throne and Koh-inoor
- MS ceded thim all the provinces of the Empire west of the river Indus
- Significance: Nadir Shah's invasion exposed the hidden weakness of the empire to the Maratha sardars and the foreign trading companies

Ahmed Shah Abdali

- One of the generals of Nadir Shah
- Repeatedly invaded and plundered India right down to Delhi and Mathura between 1748 and 1761. He invaded India five times.
- 1761: Third battle of Panipat. Defeat of Marathas.
- As a result of invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah, the Mughal empire ceased to be an all-India empire. By 1761 it was reduced merely to the Kingdom of Delhi

Shah Alam II (1759)

- Ahmed Bahadur (1748-54) succeeded Muhammad Shah
- Ahmed Bahadur was succeeded by Alamgir II (1754-59)
- 1756: Abdali plundered Mathura
- Alamgir II was succeeded by Shah Jahan III
- Shah Jahan III succeeded by Shah Alam II in 1759
- Shah Alam spent initial years wandering for he lived under the fear of his wazir.
- In 1764, he joined forces with Mir Qasim of Bengal and Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh in declaring a war upon the British East India company. This resulted in the Battle of Buxar
- Pensioned at Allahabad.
- Returned to Delhi in 1772 under the protection of Marathas.

Decline of the Mughal Empire

- After 1759, Mughal empire ceased to be a military power.
- It continued from 1759 till 1857 only due to the powerful hold that the Mughal dynasty had on the minds of the people of India as a symbol of the political unity of the country
- In 1803, the British occupied Delhi
- From 1803 to 1857, the Mughal emperors merely served as a political front of the British.

The most important consequence of the fall of the Mughal empire was that it paved way for the British to conquer India as there was no other Indian power strong enough to unite and hold India.

The Marathas

2.1 Shivaji (1627-80)

- Shivaji was the son of Shahji and Jijabai and was born in the fort of Shivner.
- Shivaji inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- His guru was Ramdas Samrath
- After the death of his guardian, Dadaji Kondadev, in 1647, he assumed full charge of his Jagir.
- He conquered many Forts viz.
 1. Singh Garh/ Kondana (1643)
 2. Rohind and Chakan (1644-45)
 3. Toran (1646)
 4. Purandhar (1648)
 5. Rajgarh/ Raigarh (1656)
 6. Supa (1656)
 7. Panhala (1659).
- In 1657 Shivaji first confronted the Mughals, talking advantage of the Mughal invasion of Bijapur, he raided Ahamadnagar and plundered Junnar.
- In 1659-60, Afzal Khan was deputed by Adil Shah of Bijapur to punish Shivaji; but the later Afzal Khan was murdered by Shivaji in 1659. The famous "baghnakh" episode is related with the death of Afzal Khan.
- In 1660, Shaista Khan, governor of Deccan, was deputed by Aurangzeb to check Marathas. Shivaji lost Poona, Kalyan and Chakan also suffered several defeats till he made a bold attack on Shaista Khan(1663) and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmadnagar.
- Raja Jai Singh of Amber and Diler Khan were then appointed by Aurangzeb to curb the rising power of Shivaji in 1665.
- Jai Singh succeeded in beseiging Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar. Consequently the treaty of Purandhar (1665) was signed according to which Shivaji ceded some forts to the Mughals and paid a visit to the Mughal court at Agra.
- In 1666, Shivaji visited Agra but there he was insulted
- In 1670, Shivaji captured most of the forts lost by the treaty of Purandhar.
- In 1674 Shivaji was coronated at capital Raigarh and assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism).
- After that Shivaji continued the struggle with Mughals and Siddis (Janjira). He conquered Karnataka during 1677-80.
- His last expedition was against Ginjee and Vellore.



Shivaji's Administration

- Swarajya was directly under the control of Maratha.
- Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were taxes collected by Marathas.
- Chauth was paid to the Marathas so as not be subjected to Maratha raids.
- Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10% on those lands of Maharashtra over which the Maratha claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal Empire.
- Marathi became the official language.
- Shivaji divided his territory under his rule (Swarajya) into three provinces, each under a viceroy. Provinces were divided into Prants which were subdivided into parganas or tarafs.
- Shivaji was helped by the Ashtapradhan (Eight-minister) which was unlike a council of ministers, for there was no collective responsibility; each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

Shivaji's Ashtapradhan

1. Peshwa (Mukhya Pradhan): Finance and general administration, later he became Prime Minister and assumed great importance.

2. Sar-i-Naubat (Senapati): Military commander. This is an honorary post with no real military powers.

- Later on the ninth minister named Pratinidhi was added by Raja Ram a successor of Shivaji
- Most of the administrative reforms of Shivaji were based on Malik Ambar's (Ahmadnagar) reforms.

2.2 Successors of Shivaji

Shambhaji: 1680-1689

- Sambhaji, the elder son of Shivaji, defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji, in the war of succession.
- He provided protection and support to Akbar II, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb.
- He was captured at Sangameswar by a Mughal noble and executed(killed).

Rajaram: 1689-1700

- He succeeded the throne with the help of the ministers at Rajgarh.
- He fled from Rajgarh to Jinji in 1689 due to a Mughal invasion in which Rajgarh was captured along with Sambhaji's wife and son (Shahu) by the Mughals.
- Rajaram died at Satara, which had become the capital after the fall of Jinji to Mughal in 1698.
- Rajaram created the new post of Pratinidhi, thus taking the total number of minister to nine (Pratinidhi+Ashtapradhan).

Tarabai: 1700-1707

- Rajaram was succeeded by his minor son Shivaji II under the guardianship of his mother Tarabai.
- Tarabai continued the struggle with Mughals

Shahu : 1707-1749

- Shahu was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah.
- Tarabai's army was defeated by Shahu at the battle of Khed (1700) and Shahu occupied Satara.
- Shahu's reign saw the rise of Peshwas and transformation of the Maratha kingdom into an empire based on the principle of confederacy.



Balaji Viswanath (1714-20): The First Peshwa

- He began his career as a small revenue official and was given the title of Sena Karte (marker of the army) by Shahu in 1708.
- He became Peshwa in 1713 and made the post the most important and powerful as well as hereditary.
- He concluded an agreement with the Syed Brothers-King Maker (1719) by which the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar recognised Shahu as the king of the Swarajya.

Baji Rao I: 1720-40

- Baji Rao, the eldest son of Balaji Viswanath, succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of 20.
- He was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji and Maratha power reached its zenith under him.
- Under him several Maratha families became prominent and got themselves entrenched in different parts of India.
- He conquered Bassein and

Salsette from the Portuguese (1739).

- He also defeated the Nizam-ul-Mulk near Bhopal and concluded the treaty of Doraha Sarai by which he got Malwa and Bundelkhand from the latter (1738).
- He said about Mughals: 'Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree and the branches will fall of themselves'.

Balaji Baji Rao: 1740-61

- Popularly known as Nana Saheb, he succeeded his father at the age of 20.
- After the death of Shahu (1749), the management of all state affairs was left in his hands.
- In an agreement with the Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah, the Peshwa was to protect the Mughal empire from internal and external enemies (like Ahmad Shah Abdali) in return for Chauth (1752).
- Third battle of Panipat (Jan 14, 1761) resulted in the defeat of the Marathas by Ahmad Shah Abdali and the death of Viswas Rao & Sadashiv Rao Bhau. This event shocked the Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao and after six month he also died. This battle ended the Maratha power.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was the first person to unite the Marathas ? Ans. Shivaji.
2. Who was the founder of Marathas empire ? Ans. Shivaji.
3. What was the dream of Shivaji ?
Ans. To establish a vast Marathas empire and drag foreigners out of the country.
4. By whom was Shivaji greatly impressed ?
Ans. His mother Jija Bai.
5. What was Shivaji's first Military achievement ? Ans. His first military achievement was the capturing of the Torna Fort of Bijapur in 1446 AD.
6. When and where Shivaji made his capital ? Ans. 1656 AD, Raigarh.
7. When did Shivaji fight a war with Bijapur state ? Ans. In 1659 AD, Afzal Khan of Bijapur was killed in this war . and Shivaji got a huge loot.
8. Aurangzeb sent whom against Shivaji ?
Ans. Shaista Khan, but he had to flee from the battle field.
9. Shivaji plundered which city of Gujarat and when ? Ans. Surat, in 1664 AD.
10. To crush whom did Aurangzeb send Raja Jaisingh of Amber ? Ans. Shivaji. Raja Jai Singh captured many Marathas forts and compelled him to make peace.
11. Between whom the treaty of Purandara was signed? Ans. Shivaji and Aurangzeb.
12. When did Shivaji attend the court of Aurangzeb ? Ans. In 1666 AD.
13. When was Shivaji imprisoned in the court of Aurangzeb ?
Ans. In 1666 AD.
14. When did Shivaji again loot Surat ?
Ans. In 1670 AD.
15. When did Shivaji celebrate his coronation ? Ans. In 1674 AD.
16. Which of his son did Shivaji send in the service of Aurangzeb ? Ans. Shambhaji.

17. By how many ministers Shivaji was assisted Ans. Eight ministers.
18. The council of eight ministers of Shivaji was known by which name ? Ans. Ashtha Pradhan.
19. Which was the most important post in Shivaji's council ? Ans. Peshwa (Prime Minister).
20. Which was the second most important post in Shivaji's council ? Ans. Amatya (Finance Minister).
21. What was the tax system of Shivaji ? Ans. The land revenue was fixed at 2/5th of the total produce. The Chauth and the Sardeshmukhi were also the main source of income of the state.
22. What was the Chauth ? Ans. Shivaji used to plunder the neighboring states and small principalities. They were always in fear of Shivaji's raid. They entered into an agreement with Shivaji and he assured them not to attack and plunder them by paying a tax called Chauth. The Chauth was 1/4th of the standard revenue.
23. What was Sardeshmukhi ? Ans. Sardeshmukhi was also a tax paid by the territories and principalities so that Marathas might also fight for them and save them from other invaders. Sardeshmukhi was charged 1/4th of the standard revenue.
24. Aurangzeb called whom by the name of "Pahari Chuha" ? Ans. Shivaji.
25. In which war strategy Marathas were very popular ? Ans. Guerilla war.
26. Which title did Shivaji assume and swear for the protection of Brahmins ? Ans. Hindu Padshahi and saviour of the religion.
27. When did Shivaji die ? Ans. In 1680 AD.

Important battles fought in India

Battle of Tarain (First)(1191)—This battle was fought at Tarain near Thaneswar. Prithviraj of Chauhan Dynasty defeated the Mohammad of Ghori

Second Battle of Tarain(1192)—It was fought at same Tarain battlefield as in the first Tarain battle. This was fought by Mohammad Ghori against Prithvi Raj Chauhan. This time Prithvi Raj was defeated.

Battle of Khanwa(17-March-1527)—Rajputs under Rana of Mewar Rana Sanga, were defeated by Babur of Ferghana. Rana Sanga was brutally wounded in the battlefield.

Battle of chausa (7-June-1539)

Sher shah defeated the mughals, but Humayun, the king escaped by crossing over the river.

Battle of Kanauj or Billgram (17-May-1540)

Sher shah won against Humayun. Occupied only Agra city.

Battle of Panipat(5-November-1556)

Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (Hemu) was defeated by Mughals under Akbar.

Battle of Haldighati(1576)

This was started between Akbar and Rana of Mewar Pratap. Mughals won. But Rana did not accept Mughal sovereignty.

First Carnatic War(1745–48)

This war was fought by British and French armies. French occupied Madras, later returned it to British.

Second Carnatic War(1749–54)

French army under the of Duplex fought with British and British won. In 1755 they made a provisional treaty.

Third Carnatic War(1756–63)

In 1758 French occupied Fort Saint David. But defeated at Wandiwas(1760). Britishers won.

Battle of Plassey(June-1757)

British Army under the command of Rober Clive fought with Bengal Nawab Siraz-ud-daula and British won and Mir Jafar was made Nawab. Siraz-ud-daula was hanged.

Battle of Buxar(1764)

British army under the command of Major Manri defeated the combined army of Mir Kasim nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daulah nawab of Awadh, Sha Alam, Mughal emperor.

History of Important battles and wars in India

Battle of Hydaspes (326 B.C)— The Paurava king Porus was defeated by Alexander the Great. But the valour of Porus impressed Alexander and he returned his kingdom to him.

Battle of Kalinga (261 B.C)— Ashoka defeated Kalinga king. After this war Ashoka embraced Buddhism and preached it during the rest of his life.

Battle of Chhandwar (1194 A.D)—Mohammed Ghori defeated Jayachandra of Kannauj.

First Battle of Panipat (1526 A.D)—Babur (Mughal Dynasty) defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.

Battle of Talikota (1564- 65 AD)— Alliance between Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar and Golkonda under Hussain Nizam Shah defeated Ram Raja of Vijayanagar Empire.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769) —Between the Sultanate of Mysore and the East India Company. British were defeated.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782 A.D)— Fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. Maratha defeated English forces ended with Treaty of Salbai. All the territories occupied by the British after the treaty of

Purandar were given back to the Marathas.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 A.D)— Alliance between Haider Ali, the Nizam and the Marathas was formed. They defeated the English. Hyder Ali became the master of Carnatic.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790- 92 A.D)—Fought between the English and Tipu Sultan (Son of Hyder Ali). Tipu Sultan was compelled to sign the Treaty of Seringapatam.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799 A.D)— The British forces (Under Arthur Wellesley) defeated and killed Tipu Sultan.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805 A.D)—Fought between English and the Marathas. British defeated Marathas and annexed Tanjore, Surat and Carnatic.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818 A.D)— Fought between English (Governor General Hastings) and the Marathas. British defeated Marathas. Formal end of the Maratha empire

First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–1826) Fought between English East India Company and Burma. Ended in a British East India Company victory.

First Anglo-Afghan war (1839-42 A.D)— British defeated Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad.

Battle of Cheelianwala (1849 A.D)— English East India Company under Lord Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs (under Sher Singh).

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